

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 3.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.05c. Per Ton, \$81.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 9d. Per Ton, \$5.20.

VOL. L, NO. 8420.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HIGHER WAGE FANATIC ATTACKS AND STABS EDITOR OF THE SHINPO

**Sheba Assaulted in the Street and Saves His
Life by Grappling With His Would-
Be Assassin.**

Fired by the incendiary utterances of the Nippu Jiji, organ of the Higher Wage Association, by its vicious counsels and the reckless words and attitude of the leaders of the strikers and the officers of the Higher Wage Association, T. Mori, a Japanese from Wailuku, made a murderous attempt on the life of Sheba, editor of the Hawaii Shinpo, at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The blows of the would-be assassin's knife failed to reach a vital spot, and Sheba will live, but he is badly wounded, several cuts and stabs being inflicted by his assailant.

That it was not any private animosity or quarrel that actuated Mori is plain from his boasting statements. "I punished Sheba because he is a traitor to the Japanese people," said Mori, from behind the bars of his prison cell. And this is what the Nippu Jiji has been preaching for months—that Sheba is a traitor to, and an enemy of, his own race and should be punished, exterminated, put out of the way. "Bokumetzun," the Japanese word for get rid of or exterminate, has appeared time and again in the utterances of the Jiji in reference to Sheba, and "bokumetzun" is what Mori, a member of the Higher Wage Association, attempted.

"I'm glad I did it," exclaimed Mori, exultantly, yesterday, "and I'm only sorry I didn't do a better job of it. I have punished Sheba, and now I'm ready to pay for it."

It is the attitude of the fanatic, of the man who commits a crime because he honestly believes that it is his duty to do so. There is no doubt but that Mori drove his knife into Sheba's neck because he believed Sheba to be the enemy of his people, because he had been taught by Soga and Makino and Negoro and the other leaders of the Japanese strike that Sheba was a detriment to the ultimate success of the strike, a man whom the Japanese would be much better off without.

NOT A CONSPIRACY.

But there is absolutely no reason for believing that the attempt upon the life of Mr. Sheba was the climax of a conspiracy on the part of the Higher Wage leaders. That they would have been glad some time back to have Sheba removed is probable, but with their own fate hanging in the balance, with themselves on trial in the courts on various serious charges, it would be folly to suppose that they are not intelligent enough to realize the adverse effect such a crime as that of Mori's would inevitably have upon the jury that is trying them for conspiracy. The crime is rather the effect upon a fanatical mind of the reckless teachings of the Jiji and of the Higher Wage Association in the past.

The attempt upon Sheba's life took place on Smith street, within a few paces of King. Sheba had been at the courthouse on business. As usual, he was in the courtroom where the conspiracy trial was in progress, but upon motion of Attorney Lightfoot, was excluded as a witness for the prosecution who might be recalled in rebuttal. Mr. Sheba then went down and saw United States District Attorney Breckons in reference to a charge made against a Japanese of having forged the name of another Japanese to a money order. Postoffice Inspector Hare could not be found, and it was therefore impossible to go ahead with the business, so Sheba started back to his office.

Mori, who has been hanging around for some days endeavoring to get bonds for Yokogawa, the Maui editor accused of sending obscene matter through the mails, was outside the door of the United States District Court and saw Sheba pass. Apparently, he must have followed the editor of the Shinpo down the street, for the attempt upon the life of the later took place within a few minutes.

MURDER PLANNED.

There appears no room for doubt that the attempted murder was premeditated by Mori and deliberately planned out. At his examination later in the day at the police station, Mori admitted that yesterday morning he went to the store of On Tai on King street Ewa of Nuuanu, and purchased a four-bit I.X.L. pocket knife. Finding the blade not sharp enough for his murderous purposes, he went to a place on Alakea street and had it ground to a razor edge.

Sheba had reached Nuuanu avenue on his way to the office of the Shinpo when he met Mori, who accosted him and wanted to know why he had opposed Yokogawa being released on bond. As he talked, the two walked toward Smith street. Sheba, half laughingly, replied that Mori was too young to understand. This was just after they had turned the corner on to Smith street. Crying that Sheba was a traitor to his people, Mori stepped back a pace, opened the knife behind his back, and made a vicious lunge at Sheba's neck. Fortunately, he did not hit a vital spot, the blade missing the jugular vein by a narrow margin.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Taken by surprise, Sheba had no opportunity to get hold of any weapon himself, but he grappled with the assassin and threw him to the pavement. Mori struggled desperately, and, getting his knife hand free, struck Sheba in the scalp a glancing blow. Another blow slashed the plucky editor on the shoulder, inflicting a long but not very deep wound. Sheba got on top of his assailant and managed to pin him down with his arms spread out so he could not strike again.

At this point Elisha J. McCandless, a sign painter, who was working on an

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City Treasurer Makes Report

City and County Treasurer Trent submitted the following comparative statement of collections for the month of July, 1909, and the corresponding month in 1908. The report was accepted and the thanks of the Board expressed to the Treasurer for his fine showing.

The Board also showed its friendliness by acceding to the Treasurer's request for an allowance of \$50 per month for office rent. It was shown that at least one-third of his office space is devoted to county purposes, his vaults also being crowded with county books and documents. His report follows:

	1909.	1908.
Alcohol	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Auction	1,200.00	600.00
Awa	1,100.00	550.00
Banking	4,500.00	3,000.00
Barber shops	1,360.00	1,261.67
Billiard tables	1,375.00	1,400.00
Boats, fishing	120.00	170.00
Boats, for hire	16.00	44.00

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EDITOR SHEBA.

SHEBA SLEEPS NATURALLY.

At 2 o'clock this morning, reports from the Queen's Hospital stated that Mr. Sheba was sleeping easily and that he had fallen asleep at a natural hour without aid and was apparently free from pain. The doctors state that his wounds are even less serious than was at first supposed and that he will be in the hospital only a short time.

An unconfirmed report reached this office late last night to the effect that it was rumored among the strikers that K. Haga, associate editor of the Shinpo, was to be the next victim and that this time there would be no bungling.

TRIAL COMES TO DRAMATIC STOP

**News of Dastardly Assault on
Editor Sheba Interrupts
Hearing.**

The Tuesday session of the conspiracy trial was brought to a sudden and dramatic stop at 10:57 o'clock when Attorney W. A. Kinney, who had been called to the telephone, reentered hurriedly and whispered to Judge De Bolt that Editor Sheba, of the Hawaii Shinpo had been stabbed by T. Mori. The other attorneys heard what was said, and for a moment a hush fell over the court room, at the enormity of the offense and a realization of the lengths to which the more radical members of the Japanese community is willing to go to gain their ends. The defense was fully as startled as the prosecution, for although the act of the would-be assassin was directly in line with the teachings of the Nippu Jiji, whose editor, Soga, is one of the defendants in the conspiracy case, yet the attempted murder of Sheba, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, was a most dramatic event.

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HENEY'S LAW PARTNER SEEING OTHER VOLCANO

Chas. Cobb, a first cousin of Harry Cobb, cashier of the Dillingham company, who has been in Honolulu for a short time as a guest at the Moana, left yesterday on the Mauna Kea to visit the volcano, accompanied by his family. Mr. Cobb is a partner of Heney, the attorney who is prosecuting the graft cases in San Francisco. Mr. Cobb is credited with being the man who prepares the cases for trial, a work which involves a tremendous amount of work.

THREATENED THE CONSUL.

A professional gentleman in Honolulu speaking to his servant of the assault upon Sheba said he was badly injured. The Japanese asked if he would die. When told that he would not he remarked that it was too bad. Sheba was no good to the Japanese and should be dead. Following this he said the Japanese consul would be the next one to be attacked.

AUTOMOBILES MIX WITH HACKS

**Rawlins and Quinn in
Merry Row Over
New Stand.**

Automobiles, supervisors, lawyers, hack stands, taillights and headlights were involved in a tangled mass of argument at the Board of Supervisors' meeting last night, all due to the decision of Judge Andrade in the police court yesterday morning in favor of Blackwell, charged with violating the speed provisions of Auto Ordinance, No. 5, practically nullifying the ordinance from top to bottom.

The discussion started when W. T. Rawlins, representing half a dozen chauffeurs formerly of the City Auto Company, who applied to the board for permission to operate an independent stand on the Waikiki side of Bishop street between King and Merchant streets, spoke on behalf of the petitioners. There ensued a wordy war of personalities between Mr. Rawlins and Supervisor Quinn. The latter, who is an auto-driver himself, objected in many ways to the independent stand being authorized and referred to Rawlins as a "paid attorney, and a paid attorney says anything to win his point." Mr. Rawlins retorted with the statement that Quinn was a "paid servant of the county, paid by the electors of the county to do county business and not private business."

The applicants said they wished to establish the stand in the lot on the corner facing on Bishop street. Quinn immediately moved to have it referred to his road committee, when Mr. Rawlins asked and was granted permission to speak. He spoke with reference to a comment of Mr. Quinn's that "there was no ordinance now, anyhow. He said he understood that the former ordinance had been thrown out by Judge Andrade, and if the committee waited to consider the application until a new ordinance was drafted and passed, it would prevent the applicants from earning their livelihood. The ordinance might be weeks in passing. The applicants were engaged in a legitimate business and the board should act promptly. As to autos on the streets he said dozens of them could be found standing all day along the streets in the business section. They were private machines, but they stood there just the same. The applicants wished to stand where they could be engaged, that was all."

Mr. Quinn said he did not want to deprive any one of a chance to earn a livelihood, but these men had been employed at the Auto Livery Company, and they could remain there until the board passed upon their application. Mr. Quinn said when he made the statement that no ordinance was in effect now, he did not know a "paid lawyer" was present to represent the applicants, and this started a merry row. Quinn said something about not wanting anything "forced down his throat."

Deputy Attorney Milverton said some reference had been made to the ordinance which Judge Andrade had declared void. That ordinance, however, did not in any way affect the regulation of hack stands or the hack business. That ordinance merely regulated the speed of autos. Prior to this time the Territorial Treasurer had the regulation and authorization. Mr. Milverton was not quite sure who had the authority to grant stands for hacks now, and everybody appeared to be at sea as to who could authorize new stands.

Supervisor Cox came to the rescue of the applicants. He said they were licensed chauffeurs and no one could deprive them of the right to earn their living. If there was no ordinance the board should grant them a temporary stand. On a vote to refer the matter to the road committee, the board was evenly divided and the motion was lost. Logan moved to give them temporary authority for the stand and this was granted, with Quinn only voting no.

Mr. Rawlins then asked if the clerk would not provide him with a letter showing the action of the board, to which Quinn responded that "it would do no good, anyhow."

Numbers on Lamps.

The automobile ordinance was taken up later for the insertion of some amendments. First of all Aylett, and he is not alone in the query he put to Mr. Quinn, asked what was meant by a "reasonable speed." Quinn replied that he had just had a talk with Mr. Bishop, who had just returned from London, and Mr. Bishop was quoted as saying that London and New York had cut out a speed limit in the city limits, and "reasonable speed" was substituted, it being in the discretion of police

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NO WIRELESS FOR THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS AS YET

**Congress Will Probably Adjourn Next Friday—
Chicago Expects Car Strike—Takahira
Bids Goodbye to Taft.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is dissatisfied with the present wireless telegraph apparatus, and states that the company is not yet ready to equip its vessels.

ROOSEVELT MAKES A SPEECH

NAIROBI, British East Africa, August 4.—Ex-President Roosevelt was banqueted here last night and made a speech, in which he compared the condition of pioneers in this country to that of the men who conquered and settled the western part of the United States.

TAKAHIRA BIDS FAREWELL

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Ambassador Takahira called on President Taft yesterday to make his farewell visit. He will leave Washington on August 10, and will sail from Seattle, via the northern route, August 17.

STRIKE EXPECTED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, August 4.—The street railway management is expecting a general strike of employees, and has made arrangements to gather and protect several thousand strikebreakers.

JAMES J. HILL IS HONORED

SEATTLE, August 4.—A bronze bust of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, was unveiled here yesterday as a feature of Minnesota day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN FRIDAY

WASHINGTON, August 4.—It is expected that Congress will adjourn on Friday, August 6.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A fleet of United States submarines will be permanently stationed at Cavite, Philippine Islands.

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—Labor troubles in this city are fast developing into what can be treated as nothing but revolt against the government. One hundred thousand workmen are idle and the banks are closed to business and guarded by the police. The government will proclaim the city to be in a state of siege and declare martial law at the first certain sign of insurrection.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Senate will vote on the tariff bill on Thursday, August 5.

MADRID, August 3.—The situation here is improved. The number killed at Barcelona is now fixed at 2000, while 2500 are officially reported to have been wounded there.

ST. JOHNS, August 3.—The Peary relief expedition sailed from this port today for Greenland.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION TO TAKE EUROPEAN JUNKET

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The Waterways Commission of ten, whose members sail soon for a two months' trip in Europe, has to bear the brunt of a vast deal of chaffing around the Capitol. Like most Senators and Representatives about to depart on a Commission junket, all are going rather reluctantly, wish the trip was done with and that sort of a thing. The wits jest with them about ascertaining the direction in which flows the river Rhone and investigating the shade of the moonlight on the Rhine and so on ad infinitum.

Whether the Government will ever get a quid pro quo for the money it disburses as expenses for these five Senators and five Representatives, or for as many of them as take the luxurious journey over Britain and the continent may be open to question, and yet there is no doubt that some of the Commissioners are earnestly studying important subjects in connection with waterways. Senator Burton, of Ohio, for instance, is too serious minded a man to go gallivanting to London, Berlin, Vienna and from the gates of the Danube to the mouth of the Rhine on a government junket for the love of

traveling at government expense. As much can be said of Representative D. S. Alexander, of Buffalo, who is to be chairman of House Rivers and Harbors, now that Mr. Burton has been promoted to the Senate.

One inquiry a committee of the Commission intends to probe is the reason for the decline of river transportation of freight between points where there is railroad competition. That is a very vital matter in connection with the great proposition for the improvement of waterways, especially in view of a recent statement by a big traffic man at Pittsburgh that if the Ohio River were improved at a cost of about \$50,000,000 to make a nine foot channel to the Mississippi, the improvement could not be utilized because of the excessive wharf charges imposed upon steamers both by private and municipal owners.

Similar conditions are found on other large American rivers, so that wharfage facilities become quite as essential as deep channels. Congress, if it is to legislate on recommendations made by this Commission, can not ignore the probability of the government's proposed investment being nullified by such obnoxious local conditions. The

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